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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release:-
May 10, 1937
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MAY 1, 1937

The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

UNITED STATES						
ITEM	WINTER WHEAT					
	Average 1923-32	1936 crop	1937 crop	1936 crop	1937 crop	1937 crop
ACREAGE:						
Sown previous fall (1,000 acres)	¹ 45,290	49,688	57,187	² 6,312	² 6,547	² 7,673
For harvest (1,000 acres).....	¹ 39,724	37,608	47,410	4,141	2,757	4,092
Percent abandoned.....	12.6	24.3	17.1	-----	-----	-----
CONDITION MAY 1 (percent)	81.2	67.0	77.4	³ 84.4	74.3	78.4
YIELD PER ACRE (bushels)	15.2	13.8	⁴ 13.8	14.2	9.3	⁴ 10.5
PRODUCTION (1,000 bushels)	¹ 623,220	519,013	⁴ 654,295	58,597	25,554	442,983

	HAY			PASTURE		
	Average 1923-32	1936	1937	Average 1923-32	1936	1937
CONDITION MAY 1 (percent) ⁵	83.1	78.5	73.0	79.4	68.6	69.3
STOCKS ON FARMS, MAY 1:						
Quantity (1,000 tons).....	¹ 9,720	13,724	6,011	-----	-----	-----
Percent of previous year's crop..	11.8	15.3	8.6	-----	-----	-----

- ¹ 5-year average, 1928-32.
² Acreage for all purposes.
³ 10-year average, 1923-32.
⁴ Indicated May 1.
⁵ Condition of tame hay.

APPROVED:

Henry A. Waller

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MAY 1, 1937.

In general the agricultural enterprise is starting off with spring work delayed by weather conditions, with livestock numbers and feed reserves severely depleted by drought, with pastures, ranges, hay meadows, new grass seedings and winter grains rather generally subnormal, and with farmers in part of the Plains area hesitant, pending definite breaking of the drought. On the other hand the signs of an increasing demand for farm products, and the shortages that are due largely to the droughts, are encouraging to producers in many areas, as is shown by the increased purchases of fertilizer, lime and equipment. This may mean increased attention to the crops now being planted, according to the May report of the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture.

While crops and pastures may not yet be seriously handicapped over the country as a whole, they have had a rather poor start and still show the scars of recent droughts. In practically the whole eastern half of the country there has been sufficient rain and over considerable areas the rain has been excessive this spring, the area west of the Rockies has also had a fair amount of rain and snow, but there is a considerable belt stretching from Montana and western North Dakota southward into Texas and New Mexico, where the lack of sub-soil moisture is still a threat.

On May 1 the reported condition of pastures and ranges was very low in most of the Great Plains area and below average in practically all other States. This low condition was due in part to lateness, which may be overcome, but droughts, close grazing, and winterkilling have thinned the stands in many States, and the weather will have to be more favorable than usual to provide the usual supply of grass. Hay meadows and alfalfa have likewise suffered severely and the May 1 condition of tame hay crops was lower than in any recent year except 1934. Hay reserves are also low, the tonnage remaining on farms on May 1 being estimated at about 6,000,000 tons which is less than the May 1 stocks in any other recent year except 1935, just after the drought of 1934. The shortage and high cost of seed is also a problem to those planting emergency hay crops or clover this spring.

Winter wheat and rye came through the winter in fair to good shape in the Eastern half of the country but there was a heavy loss of acreage in the drought area of the Great Plains and in the Pacific Northwest. Of the 57,187,000 acres seeded to winter wheat in the United States last fall it is expected that about 47,410,000 acres will remain for harvest. The acreage lost is expected to total more than 17 percent of the acreage seeded, compared with 24 percent lost last year and a 10-year average of 12.6 percent.

Even with this loss, the acreage harvested is expected to be the largest on record with the exception of the crop seeded in the fall of 1918, just before the Armistice. Due in part to the urgent need of rain in the western portion of the hard red winter Wheat Belt, the yield per acre is now expected to be only 13.8 bushels which would give a total crop of 654,000,000 bushels. This would be about 5 percent above average production during the 1928-32 period, but this increase would be more than offset by the smaller supply of wheat on farms. Rye, like wheat, was planted on a very large acreage, but much of the acreage will not be harvested for grain and the yield is expected to be light. Present prospects point to a crop of nearly 43,000,000 bushels, which would be above average production but far below record levels.

Late frosts in the South severely hurt peaches and some strawberries, and the supply of summer oranges and lemons will be light as a result of the freezing weather in California. In most other commercial fruit areas the crops appear to have escaped injury as yet and prospects for apples and most other fruits are becoming increasingly favorable. The chief changes in bearing acreages are the increase in Southern citrus fruits and the continued removal of apple trees damaged two years ago in the northeast. Vegetable producers appear to be going ahead about as usual. At present only a moderate increase in the total acreage of commercial vegetables is expected but the acreage of watermelons may be rather large and the late spring in some of the States normally shipping vegetables and new potatoes during May is likely to cause some overlapping of shipping seasons.

WHEAT: A winter wheat crop of 654,295,000 bushels in 1937 is indicated by condition on May 1. Production in 1936 was 519,013,000 bushels and the 5-year (1928-32) average was 623,220,000 bushels. The present indication shows only a nominal change from that published a month ago.

The acreage of winter wheat remaining for harvest is estimated at 47,410,000 acres, compared with 37,608,000 acres harvested in 1936 and the 5-year average of 39,724,000 acres.

Of the record acreage of 57,187,000 acres sown in the fall of 1936, about 17.1 percent was abandoned. This is less than the 24.3 percent abandonment of last year but greater than the 10-year (1923-32) average of 12.6 percent. Abandonment was generally above average this year in the area west of the Mississippi and below average in the remainder of the country.

Condition of the crop remaining for harvest was reported at 77.4 percent of normal, compared with 67.0 percent on May 1, 1936 and the 10-year (1923-32) average May 1 condition of 81.2 percent.

Prospective yields per harvested acre are generally below average, with the exception of the far Southwest and a few eastern States.

This report does not take into consideration developments since May 1. Since that date, rainfall has continued to be below normal throughout the hard red winter and spring wheat belts. In the soft red winter wheat area, however, rainfall since May 1 has been generally above normal.

In the main spring wheat area, the season is reported as somewhat later than average. In Minnesota and the eastern third of the Dakotas, the moisture situation is regarded as satisfactory but in Montana and the western third of the Dakotas, dry conditions still prevail.

RYE: Condition of rye as reported May 1, 1937, indicates a United States rye crop of 42,913,000 bushels, compared with 25,554,000 bushels produced in 1936 and 58,597,000 bushels in 1935. The 5-year (1928-32) average production was 38,212,000 bushels.

The acreage of rye remaining for harvest as grain in 1937 is estimated at 4,092,000 acres, compared with 2,757,000 acres in 1936 and 4,141,000 acres in 1935. The 5-year (1928-32) average harvested acreage was 3,315,000 acres.

The estimated acreage of rye sown for all purposes in the fall of 1936 was 7,673,000 acres, or an increase of 17.2 percent over the 6,547,000 acres sown in the fall of 1935. The need for additional fall feed to supplement poor pasture growth and feed shortage resulting from the extreme 1936 drought accounts largely for the substantial increase in rye acreage. A considerable portion of the seeded acreage is ordinarily used for pasture or is turned under for soil improvement. This acreage is included in the seeded acreage but not in the acreage for harvest.

The condition of rye on May 1 was 78.4 percent of normal, compared with 74.3 percent a year ago and the 10-year (1923-32) average of 84.4 percent. Condition is below average in nearly all States west of the Mississippi River, and near average or above in States east of the river.

OATS (Southern States): The prospects for oats in the Southern States are about average and are materially better than the prospects of a year ago. May 1 condition in the South Atlantic and South Central States was reported at 72.8 percent of normal, compared with 48.5 percent a year ago, and the 9-year (1924-32) average of 72.3 percent. With the exception of Texas and Florida, the condition of the crop was reported one to eight points above average. Texas, with nearly one-third of the total acreage in the ten Southern States, has a condition of 66 percent, or three points below the 9-year average, but 28 points above the condition reported a year ago. Oklahoma, with approximately one-third of the acreage, reported a condition of 76 percent of normal, one point above the 9-year average and 33 points above the condition reported a year ago.

HAY: Hay supplies on farms are small and prospects for the new crop are below average.

Hay condition was only 73.0 percent on May 1, 1937 compared with 75.4 in 1935 (following the 1934 drought) and a 1923-32 average of 83.1 percent. Condition is above average in only 4 States and in most States east of the Rocky Mountains, it is 10 to 25 points below average. In most of the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain States condition is reported higher than on May 1, 1935, but in the far Northwest and in much of the area east of the Mississippi River prospects are poorer than in May 1935.

Farm stocks of hay on May 1, 1937 were only 6,011,000 tons, the second lowest in more than 20 years and less than two-thirds of the 9,720,000 ton average for the 5 years, 1928-32. In most States, however, farm stocks are larger than on May 1, 1935, following the 1934 drought. Farm stocks are very short in an area extending from Pennsylvania to Tennessee and also in most of the Western Corn Belt and Great Plains area. Farm stocks are above average in Idaho, Washington and Oregon and are much above average in most of the Eastern Cotton Belt.

CITRUS FRUITS: Orange production of the current 1936-37 marketing season is now expected to reach a total of 51,919,000 boxes, which is slightly larger than the estimate of April 1. Production for the 1935-36 season amounted to 52,283,000 boxes; the 5-year (1928-32) average production was 48,816,000 boxes. Most of the increase above the April 1 forecast is due to the larger crop of California Valencias now expected. This crop, which supplies the summer markets, appears to have made a better recovery from the effects of January freezes than was previously anticipated. It is probable, however, that a larger portion of the California Valencia crop will be diverted to by-products than in past seasons.

The grapefruit crop for 1936-37, as indicated on May 1, totals 28,620,000 boxes compared with 18,308,000 boxes in 1935-36, and with the 5-year (1928-32) average production of 14,730,000 boxes. Estimated production in Florida is slightly larger than the forecast of April 1. It now appears there was a more complete utilization of the fruit for processing than in former years of large crops.

The lemon crop in California is forecast at 5,724,000 boxes, which is the same as the estimate of April 1. Production in 1935-36 was 7,787,000 boxes; the 5-year (1928-32) average production 7,251,000 boxes.

PEACHES: Production of peaches in the 10 Southern peach States is forecast at 9,963,000 bushels, which is 27 percent less than the 1936 crop of 13,711,000 bushels and 32 percent below the 5-year (1928-32) average of 14,581,000 bushels.

The condition of the crop in these States declined 5.9 points from that of April 1. It now appears that the low temperatures of February and March caused more damage than was evident a month ago. Prospective production is below average in all of the 10 Southern States except Arkansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma. Indicated production in Georgia is only 42 percent of the crop of 1936 and 38 percent of the 5-year average. The crop condition is quite irregular throughout the State. In North and South Carolina condition of the crop in commercial areas is relatively better than in farm orchards. In Alabama the set is very light and development of the fruit is irregular in size. In Arkansas condition is quite uniform; it appears that all sections of this State will produce peaches this year, although a poor set is indicated in commercial areas. In Oklahoma it is now evident that spring freeze damage was less than earlier reports indicated. The Texas crop is very uneven.

Specific information on peach prospects outside the 10 Southern States and California will not be available until June 1. In California the May 1 condition of all peaches was 87 percent of normal compared with 71 percent on May 1, 1936, and 77 percent for the 5-year (1928-32) average. The May 1 condition of both clingstone and freestone varieties was above average.

EARLY POTATOES: The condition of the early potato crop in the 10 Southern States on May 1 was 76.9 percent compared with 77.5 percent reported a month ago. On May 1, a year ago, the condition was 70.3 percent, and the 9-year (1924-32) average 75.8 percent. Growing conditions during April were unfavorable in southern Alabama and northern Florida, due to heavy rainfall. In South Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi weather conditions have been favorable for the development of the early crop.

SUGAR BEETS: The 1936 production of sugar beets was 9,028,000 tons. Production in 1935 was 7,908,000 tons, and the 5-year (1928-32) average production was 8,118,000 tons. Yield of beets per acre averaged 11.6 tons compared with 10.4 tons in 1935. The area harvested was 776,000 acres--9.2 percent less than was planted--

this compares with 763,000 acres harvested last year and 717,000 acres, the 5-year (1928-32) average. Abandonment occasioned by drought was heaviest in the Dakotas. Production of sugar was 1,304,000 tons in 1936, 1,185,000 tons in 1935, and the 5-year average (1928-32) was 1,160,000 tons. The yield of sugar averaged 1.68 tons per harvested acre, compared with 1.55 tons in 1935, and 1.62 tons, the 5-year average.

Colorado produced 335,000 tons which is an increase of 12 percent in sugar production over the preceding year. California increased production 30 percent to 310,000 tons; and Michigan took third rank with 116,000 tons, an increase of 16 percent over 1935.

SUGARCANE: Louisiana harvested 5,665,000 short tons of sugarcane during the 1936 season, which was 858,000 tons more than in 1935 and 1,933,000 tons above the harvest of 1934. The quantity of cane actually put through the mills for sugar was 4,854,000 tons, in comparison with 4,087,000 last year, and 3,019,000 tons two years ago. In addition, 370,000 tons of cane were used in the production of sirup, and 441,000 tons were reserved for seeding the 1937 crop. The average yield of cane for sugar was 21.4 tons per acre. The yield of sugar per ton of cane averaged 159 pounds. The production of sugar, as made, was 378,084 tons, equal to 385,540 short tons raw value 96° test. The area harvested for sugar decreased 5 percent from the preceding year but was 2 percent more than the area harvested in 1934; but the increase in cane production for sugar was nearly 20 percent, due for the most part to the use of new varieties of seedstock.

Molasses production, including blackstrap, was 32,616,000 gallons, compared with 25,614,000 last year, and 18,277,000 gallons two years ago. The production of edible molasses was 5,227,285 gallons. Sirup production increased over the 1935 season by 813,000 gallons to 7,729,000 gallons.

The crop of 1936 was harvested under many handicaps; but there were no serious losses notwithstanding the warm and rainy January following freezing weather in December. Grinding operations ended on February 3, concluding one of the longest grinding seasons in recent years.

In Florida 51,000 tons of sugar were produced, (raw value 96° test) compared with 42,000 tons last year, and 28,000 tons in 1934. Acreage harvested for sugar amounted to 17,000 acres, with an average yield per acre of 33.2 tons of cane, which averaged 181 pounds of sugar (96°) per ton of cane. A total of 565,000 short tons of cane were ground for sugar. The production of blackstrap molasses totaled 3,673,000 gallons compared with 3,292,000 gallons from the 1935 crop.

MAPLE PRODUCTS: In ten Northern States the production of maple products, expressed in terms of sugar, totaled 21,486,000 pounds, in comparison with 20,209,000 pounds, sugar equivalent, produced during the 1936 season, and 28,720,000 pounds during the 1935 season. The 1937 harvest produced 2,562,000 gallons of sirup and 990,000 pounds of sugar. Trees tapped this year numbered 11,739,000; last year 11,854,000 trees were tapped; and in 1935 trees tapped numbered 12,496,000.

In the New England States the season was late in opening and on the whole was unfavorable. The yield of sugar per tree was rather light though somewhat better than in the 1936 season. The quality of the product was excellent, a large portion of the production being of fancy grade. In New York, unfavorable weather made for a poor season, but the quality of the sirup is reported to be better than usual, a large part of it grading No. 1. In Maryland production per tree was the heaviest

in recent years, and the sirup was of high quality. Michigan and Ohio experienced generally favorable harvesting weather and the sap produced sirup of high quality. In Wisconsin a wet spring provided ample moisture and yields in that State were good both as to quantity and quality.

PASTURES: On May 1, the condition of pastures was still below average in practically all States. In much of the country the low condition apparently reflected the retarded growth due to the rather general lateness of the spring although moisture conditions were mostly favorable. However, in most of the range area of the Great Plains, pasture and range conditions on May 1 were poor and prospects for spring feed were also poor. This condition reflected the thinned stands caused by droughts, and the light rainfall in April accompanied by periods of unseasonably low temperatures.

In the area from Minnesota and Iowa eastward, cool weather during April retarded growth but rainfall was ample and conditions since May 1 have been more favorable. Pastures and ranges west of the Great Plains area are also late but most sections have had good rains and improvement may be expected with warmer weather. In most of the South, pastures improved greatly late in April although still somewhat below average on May 1. For the country as a whole the condition of pastures was reported at 69.3 percent of normal compared with 68.6 percent last year, 69.5 in 1935 following the drought of 1934, and an average of 79.4 percent during the 10-year period 1923-32.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production per cow increased much more rapidly than usual during April, and will probably show a further increase during May as the acute feed shortage resulting from last year's drought is relieved by the opening of the pasture season in more northern areas. Although pastures were late in starting this year, many farmers are turning their cows out as early as possible and pastures were furnishing most of the feed for milk cows as far north as Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Kansas. In the United States as a whole, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged almost 1 percent higher on May 1 this year than on the same date in 1936. This slightly larger quantity of milk produced per cow was more than offset by a 2 percent smaller number of milk cows on farms and total milk production on May 1 appears to have been about 1 percent less than on the same date last year, but still about 2 percent more than the production on May 1, 1935 following the 1934 drought. Allowing for the increase in population, the amount of milk produced per capita on May 1 appears to have been 3 or 4 percent below the 10-year average for that season of the year.

As compared with the usual seasonal trend, increases in milk production per cow during April were particularly sharp this year in an area including Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas. In this area, cows that had been on short rations responded to the feed furnished by pastures even though pastures were poorer than usual. In the northern part of the Western Corn Belt, milk production per cow continued low. In the East North Central and South Atlantic States, about the usual seasonal increase was reported, and milk production per cow remained somewhat below average. In the Western States milk production per cow rose to above the 10-year average on May 1, while in the Northeast milk production per cow continued well above both last year and the 10-year average. For the United States as a whole, the milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 14.58 pounds on May 1, compared to 14.48 pounds on May 1, 1936, 13.85 pounds on May 1, 1935, and a 1925-34 average of 14.92 pounds for May 1.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

May 10, 1937
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

FOREIGN CROP PROSPECTS

WHEAT: The wheat acreage planted for harvest in 1937, in the 18 countries for which reports are available, is 145,478,000 acres compared with 132,082,000 acres for the 1936 harvest. Last year these countries comprised about 78 percent of the Northern Hemisphere wheat acreage, exclusive of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and China.

European countries for which reports have been received indicate an acreage slightly less than that of last year. The condition in the Danube Basin is generally favorable. In other parts of Europe, conditions are not so satisfactory because of coolness and excessive moisture. In Italy and France, particularly, the crop needs warmth and sunshine and is suffering some rust damage. In Germany the acreage of both winter wheat and winter rye is smaller than last year, and condition is below average. In the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the Plan calls for an increase of 4 million acres over last year's wheat acreage. The condition is generally favorable. Spring seeding is progressing satisfactorily and is ahead of a year ago.

The official estimate of spring wheat "intentions-to-plant" in Canada will be released on the same day as this report.

The 1937 wheat crop in India is forecast at 382,331,000 bushels. The April forecast of the 1936 crop was 362,133,000 bushels, but the final estimate was reduced to 352,240,000 bushels.

The Shanghai office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports that it is expected that the 1937 crop for all China will be at least 15 percent below that of 1936.

Wheat: Area in specified countries, 1935-37

Country	Year of harvest		
	1935	1936	1937
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>
United States <u>1/</u>	34,638	33,402	47,410
Canada <u>2/</u>	685	585	702
Total (2)	35,323	33,987	48,112
Europe:			
Belgium <u>3/</u>	380	420	431
Czechoslovakia <u>3/</u>	2,250	2,206	1,969
England and Wales	1,772	1,704	1,754
France <u>3/</u>	13,007	12,536	12,772
Germany <u>3/</u>	4,735	4,741	4,578
Greece	2,091	2,011	2,076
Italy <u>3/</u>	12,165	12,478	12,647
Latvia <u>3/</u>	210	145	154
Lithuania <u>3/</u>	414	349	388
Poland <u>3/</u>	3,756	3,737	3,647
Total (10)	40,780	40,327	40,416
Bulgaria <u>3/</u>	3,010	2,595	2,845
Hungary <u>3/</u>	4,154	4,045	<u>4/</u> 3,706
Rumania <u>3/</u>	7,740	7,719	<u>4/</u> 7,413
Yugoslavia <u>3/</u>	5,354	5,456	<u>4/</u> 5,436
Total (4)	20,258	19,815	19,400
Total Europe (14)	61,038	60,142	59,816
India <u>5/</u>	33,955	33,666	33,359
Algeria	4,095	4,287	4,191
Total 18 countries	134,411	132,082	145,478
Estimated Northern Hemisphere, winter and spring total, excluding U.S.S.R. and China ...	216,200	211,600	---

1/ Winter area remaining for harvest.

2/ Winter area only. The first estimate of "intentions-to-plant" spring wheat will be released May 10.

3/ Winter area.

4/ Estimated in the Belgrade office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

5/ April estimate.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
May 1, 1937

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
May 10, 1937
3:00 P.M.(E.T.)

WINTER WHEAT										
State	Acreage			Condition May 1			Production			
	: Abandoned			: Left			:			
	: Avg.			: harvest			: Avg.			
	: 1923-32: 1936: 1937: 1937			: 1923-32: 1936: 1937: 1937			: 1928-32 : 1936 : 1937			
	Percent			Thous.A.			Percent			
							Thousand bushels			
N.Y.	3.7	2.8	3.5	333	82	84	83	4,273	5,638	6,327
N.J.	2.6	3.2	2.0	64	87	86	90	1,153	1,281	1,344
Pa.	2.9	2.0	2.0	1,052	83	86	88	17,456	19,399	19,462
Ohio	13.6	6.0	3.5	2,449	77	71	82	31,385	40,126	46,531
Ind.	10.4	6.0	6.0	2,162	80	68	80	26,458	30,922	34,592
Ill.	11.4	8.0	7.0	2,587	78	69	77	30,674	35,840	42,686
Mich.	3.4	2.0	3.0	1,009	82	81	81	15,684	16,462	18,666
Wis.	10.0	3.7	6.0	51	84	87	83	605	429	918
Minn.	11.0	14.1	10.0	276	82	76	80	3,309	3,145	5,106
Iowa	6.4	7.0	7.0	920	85	81	83	6,698	8,800	16,560
Mo.	8.7	7.6	8.0	3,116	81	72	80	20,343	31,290	42,066
S.Dak.	21.5	59.9	55.0	80	81	61	63	1,699	881	560
Nebr.	12.6	15.4	29.0	3,157	82	74	72	54,169	45,539	42,620
Kans.	13.0	26.6	18.0	13,549	80	66	75	177,054	120,198	162,588
Del.	2.3	3.4	1.0	90	88	79	90	1,781	1,419	1,620
Md.	2.8	2.6	1.5	486	83	83	92	8,630	8,980	9,234
Va.	2.6	4.0	1.5	665	83	79	92	9,260	7,862	8,645
W.Va.	4.5	5.7	3.0	156	81	84	89	1,747	2,025	2,262
N.C.	2.9	5.4	1.0	554	85	82	88	3,790	5,194	6,094
S.C.	5.5	3.2	3.0	184	76	73	78	704	1,472	1,656
Ga.	9.9	10.1	4.0	204	76	77	77	610	1,560	1,734
Ky.	14.0	10.0	8.0	559	82	80	92	3,278	5,894	7,267
Tenn.	7.0	4.4	4.0	497	82	78	88	3,174	4,858	5,218
Ala.	3.2	14.3	0.0	9	80	80	80	36	54	90
Ark.	11.9	14.6	20.0	89	80	72	84	304	595	846
Okla.	9.6	29.0	18.0	4,449	79	42	76	55,145	27,520	51,164
Tex.	16.7	51.4	26.0	3,933	73	37	70	41,410	18,927	41,296
Mont.	25.5	63.0	35.0	628	80	68	68	8,998	3,800	6,908
Idaho	6.3	16.0	12.0	696	89	78	80	13,682	10,872	13,224
Wyo.	15.1	80.0	55.0	108	85	53	65	1,608	513	1,080
Colo.	28.3	62.0	40.0	826	79	60	68	13,051	5,915	9,664
N.Mex.	38.6	65.3	40.0	246	74	50	67	3,766	750	2,460
Ariz.	2.0	0.0	0.0	46	92	94	95	518	1,104	1,012
Utah	3.2	10.4	3.0	188	92	81	86	3,496	2,236	3,008
Nev.	0.2	0.0	0.0	3	95	95	96	70	54	75
Wash.	16.4	32.0	42.0	711	84	70	74	28,543	17,528	16,708
Oreg.	10.0	18.0	30.0	462	90	82	75	17,610	13,200	8,316
Calif.	17.9	7.0	7.0	816	79	86	82	11,046	16,731	14,688
U.S.	12.6	24.3	17.1	47,410	81.2	67.0	77.4	623,220	519,013	654,295

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
May 1, 1937

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
May 10, 1937
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

RYE							
Acreage		Condition May 1			Production		
Left for							
harvest							
for grain, Avg.		Avg.			Indicated		
1937	1923-32	1936	1937	1928-32	1936	1937	
Thous. A.		Percent			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	28	86	85	85	321	304	420
N.J.	19	89	85	89	462	368	332
Pa.	90	86	86	84	1,671	1,260	1,215
Ohio	54	84	79	86	731	702	756
Ind.	187	84	78	85	1,100	1,188	2,244
Ill.	129	86	82	83	807	862	1,419
Mich.	160	85	83	82	1,950	1,622	1,840
Wis.	481	86	87	88	2,189	2,100	5,772
Minn.	474	86	80	87	5,966	4,325	7,584
Iowa	150	90	87	89	681	1,050	2,250
Mo.	53	85	77	82	165	225	477
N.Dak.	781	80	66	59	11,073	2,448	6,248
S.Dak.	574	85	61	77	4,072	1,608	5,166
Nebr.	414	87	74	71	2,667	3,442	2,691
Kans.	71	83	76	84	217	609	746
Del.	4	88	82	90	85	46	52
Md.	16	86	84	88	266	188	208
Va.	46	85	80	88	654	418	483
W.Va.	10	85	86	87	151	104	110
N.C.	65	86	79	86	486	390	520
S.C.	10	78	73	72	69	75	80
Ga.	18	80	74	78	99	99	108
Ky.	28	84	78	90	202	108	322
Tenn.	29	82	76	85	150	176	188
Okla.	36	80	41	76	114	144	288
Tex.	3	72	30	65	34	28	30
Mont.	39	84	74	67	574	90	254
Idaho	6	72	91	86	50	88	66
Wyo.	21	89	63	62	219	138	126
Colo.	40	82	66	74	438	232	320
Utah	3	91	93	93	16	12	27
Wash.	22	84	82	78	162	189	176
Oreg.	26	92	95	88	289	700	325
Calif.	5	--	--	91	1/ 91	126	70
U.S.	4,092	84.4	74.3	78.4	38,212	25,554	42,913

1/ Short-time average.

mbp

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		Washington, D. C.,
CROP REPORT	BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	May 10, 1937
as of	CROP REPORTING BOARD	3:00 P.M. (E.T.)
May 1, 1937		

OATS									
State	Condition			Percent of total Acreage in					
	May 1			Spring Oats		Fall or Winter Oats			
	Avg.								
	1924-32	1936	1937	1935	1936	1937	1935	1936	1937
	Percent			Percent			Percent		
N.C.	79	78	83	55	50	48	45	41	52
S.C.	74	73	76	20	20	18	80	80	82
Ga.	71	76	76	16	16	16	84	84	84
Fla.	69	75	67	55	32	38	45	68	62
Ala.	72	76	79	45	37	38	55	63	62
Miss.	71	74	79	27	29	24	73	71	76
Ark.	76	64	80	75	64	61	25	36	39
La.	68	68	82	11	23	7	89	77	93
Okla.	75	43	76	94	92	87	6	8	13
Tex.	69	38	66	77	49	44	23	51	56
10 States	72.3	48.5	72.8	69.6	58.4	52.6	30.4	41.6	47.4

PEACHES						
State	Condition May 1			Production		
	Average			Average		
	1924-32	1936	1937	1928-32	1936	1937
	Percent			Thousands bushels		
N.C.	69	42	48	1,877	1,558	1,364
S.C.	66	54	43	1,081	1,159	840
Ga.	64	70	36	6,087	5,589	2,340
Fla.	69	71	55	67	67	41
Ala.	62	57	38	1,161	1,720	825
Miss.	64	62	33	709	1,052	553
Ark.	57	19	40	1,591	1,012	1,737
La.	61	60	54	219	378	307
Okla.	34	2	44	455	20	796
Tex.	51	34	40	1,333	1,156	1,160
10 States	59.8	49.1	40.5	14,581	13,711	9,963

EARLY POTATOES 1/		
State	Condition May 1	
	Average	
	1924-32	1936
	Percent	
N.C.	81	69
S.C.	76	70
Ga.	76	72
Fla.	73	67
Ala.	76	79
Miss.	76	76
Ark.	74	76
La.	75	71
Okla.	75	62
Tex.	73	66
10 States	75.8	70.3

1/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before September 1 in States mentioned.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		
CROP REPORT	BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	Washington, D. C.,
as of	CROP REPORTING BOARD	May 10, 1937
May 1, 1937		3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS					: CALIFORNIA AND FLORIDA CONDITION OF : MAY 1 OF CERTAIN FRUIT & NUT CROPS				
Crop and State	: Average : 1928-32	: 1934	: 1935	: Indicated : 1936	Crop and State	: Average : 1928-32	: 1935	: 1936	: 1937
		Thousand	boxes			Percent			
ORANGES:					: PEACHES:				
Calif., all	33,022	46,086	33,049	27,964	Fla.	66	60	71	55
Valencias	--	27,096	18,580	15,900	Calif., all	77	72	71	87
Navels & Misc.	--	18,990	14,469	12,064	Clingstone	76	74	70	88
Fla., all	15,010	17,600	18,000	21,400	Freestone	79	67	72	84
Early & Midseason	--	10,700	9,600	12,000	: PEARS:				
Valencias	--	4,900	6,300	6,500	Fla.	63	52	76	60
Tangerines	--	2,000	2,100	2,900	Calif.	78	68	70	81
Tex.	292	560	747	2,000	: GRAPES:				
Ariz.	133	170	240	140	Fla.	77	70	78	67
Ala.	100	140	2	56	Calif., all	83	85	69	88
Miss.	41	88	1	26	Wine var.	82	89	74	89
La.	218	293	244	333	Raisin var.	84	83	65	87
					Table var.	83	87	75	89
					: OTHER CROPS:				
7 States 2/	48,816	64,937	52,283	51,919	Calif.				
GRAPEFRUIT:					Apples	79	87	73	85
Florida, all	11,657	15,200	11,500	17,800	Cherries	60	49	63	61
Seedless	--	4,100	4,000	6,000	Plums	75	50	71	68
Other	--	11,100	7,500	11,800	Prunes	62	73	53	74
Calif.	1,209	2,167	2,267	1,320	Apricots	64	51	63	74
Tex.	1,457	2,750	2,741	8,300	Almonds	62	42	37	62
Ariz.	408	1,240	1,800	1,200	Walnuts	79	79	76	91
4 States 2/	14,730	21,357	18,308	28,620	Fla.				
LEMONS:					Avocados	73	41	58	83
Calif. 2/	7,251	10,506	7,787	5,724	Pineapples 3/	70	43	78	64
LIMES:					Blueberries 3/	76	82	78	
Fla.	8	8	10	20					

- 1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown, picking beginning November 1 in California and September 1 in other States.
- 2/ Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 lb. net and grapefruit 60 lb.; in Florida and other States oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, about 76 lb.
- 3/ Short-time average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		Washington, D. C.,
CROP REPORT	BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	May 10, 1937
as of	CROP REPORTING BOARD	3:00 P.M. (E.T.)
May 1, 1937		

SUGAR BEETS (IN STATES WHERE GROWN)						
	Acreage planted			Acreage harvested		
State	Average			Average		
	1928-32	1935	1936	1928-32	1935	1936
	Thousand acres					
Ohio	27	52	34	25	50	28
Mich.	83	127	109	75	114	98
Nebr.	80	52	75	78	51	68
Mont.	48	55	71	44	51	60
Idaho	45	54	54	41	51	52
Wyo.	48	42	53	45	40	44
Colo.	216	147	182	202	140	171
Utah	53	44	37	49	41	36
Calif.	75	122	144	71	116	139
Other	96	116	96	87	109	80
U.S.	773	809	855	717	765	776

SUGAR BEETS (IN STATES WHERE GROWN)							BEET SUGAR		
	Yield per acre			Production			Production		
State	Avg.			Avg.			Avg.		
	1924-32	1935	1936	1928-32	1935	1936	1928-32	1935	1936
	Short tons			Thous. short tons			Thous. short tons		
Ohio	9.1	7.0	9.2	218	349	259	28	33	28
Mich.	7.9	6.0	8.8	612	686	867	92	100	116
Nebr.	12.9	12.3	11.5	996	625	782	132	95	105
Mont.	11.1	11.2	10.9	514	570	654	75	84	91
Idaho	10.3	11.0	11.9	449	562	619	70	72	91
Wyo.	11.6	13.1	11.0	531	525	486	78	95	84
Colo.	12.5	13.0	13.1	2,525	1,826	2,254	357	298	535
Utah	11.8	12.3	13.9	621	506	500	90	76	70
Calif.	10.3	12.4	14.2	860	1,445	1,975	139	239	310
Other	8.9	7.5	8.2	791	816	652	98	95	74
U.S.	11.0	10.4	11.6	8,118	7,908	9,028	1,160	1,185	1,304

1/ Sugar produced in the States shown, from beets and beet molasses, including a very small quantity made from other sources.

SUGAR BEET PULP PRODUCTION 1/			
	Avg.		
Item	1928-32	1935	1936
	Thous. short tons		
Molasses pulp	108	125	157
Other dry pulp	78	74	73

1/ Does not include pulp disposed of in the form known as "wet pulp."

MAPLE SUGAR AND SIRUP

State	Trees Tapped			Sugar Made			Sirup Made		
	:Average:			:Average:			:Average:		
	:1928-32:	1936	1937	:1928-32:	1936	1937	:1928-32:	1936	1937
	Thousand trees			Thousand pounds			Thousand gallons		
Me.	255	260	268	17	1/ 18	1/ 20	34	27	36
N.H.	397	368	375	117	45	64	78	45	67
Vt.	5,510	5,331	5,384	945	556	417	1,011	930	991
Mass.	265	222	222	77	25	89	60	33	61
N.Y.	3,461	3,178	3,051	425	232	291	745	740	643
Pa.	784	518	518	126	52	62	217	104	155
Ohio	1,232	1,216	1,180	48	15	12	329	340	401
Mich.	500	415	403	48	21	16	118	96	99
Wis.	263	289	280	9	4	7	66	69	73
Md.	61	57	58	25	17	12	24	19	36
U.S.	12,728	11,854	11,739	1,838	.985	.990	2,682	2,403	2,562

1/ Excluding 325,000 pounds in 1936 and 500,000 pounds in 1937 in Somerset County, not produced on farms.

SUGARCANE

Sugarcane for Sugar

(Including Cane for Seed)

State	Acreage harvested			Yield of Cane per acre			Production		
	:Average:			:Average:			:Average:		
	:1928-32:	1935	1936	:1928-32:	1935	1936	:1928-32:	1935	1936
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	192	263	250	14.3	17.0	21.2	2,751	4,478	5,295
Fla.	10	15	18	26.4	33.1	32.7	264	497	589
Total	202	278	268	14.9	17.9	22.0	3,015	4,975	5,884

(Excluding Cane for Seed)

La.	173	239	227	14.4	17.1	21.4	2,491	4,087	4,854
Fla.	3	14	17	28.4	34.7	33.2	256	486	565
Total	182	253	244	15.1	18.1	22.2	2,747	4,573	5,419

PRODUCTS OF CANE GROUND FOR SUGAR

State	Sugar per ton of cane			Sugar produced 96 ^o equivalent			Molasses 1/ including blackstrap.		
	:Average:			:Average:			:Average:		
	:1928-32:	1935	1936	:1928-32:	1935	1936	:1928-32:	1935	1936
	Pounds			Thousand short tons			Thousand gallons		
La.	144	167	159	2/ 179	341	386	16,226	25,614	32,616
Fla.	164	173	181	21	42	51	1,618	3,292	3,673
Total	146	168	161	200	383	437	17,844	28,906	36,289

CANE SIRUP

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	:Average:			:Average:			:Average:		
	:1928-32:	1935	1936	:1928-32:	1935	1936	:1928-32:	1935	1936
	Thousand acres			Gallons			Thousand gallons		
La.	22	27	25	244	256	309	5,371	6,916	7,729
Fla.	10	14	13	166	190	165	1,657	2,660	2,145
Total	32	41	38	220	234	260	7,028	9,576	9,874

1/ Blackstrap only in Florida.

2/ Sugar as made.

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TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1935 and 1936 (Revised)

ESTIMATED ACREAGE, YIELD PER ACRE, PRODUCTION, PRICE PER POUND AND FARM VALUE (REVISED)

Class and Type	No.	Acreage Harvested		Yield per Acre		Production		Price		Value	
		1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
		Acres		Pounds		Thous. lb.		Cts. per lb.		Thousand Dollars	
CIGAR FILLER:											
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	20,500	23,000	1,375	1,450	28,188	33,350	11.0	11.5	3,101	3,835
Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	16,200	14,000	1,075	940	17,415	13,160	7.2	9.5	1,254	1,250
Georgia	45	400	400	1,050	950	420	380	13.5	13.5	57	51
Florida	45	700	400	1,100	950	770	380	13.5	13.5	104	51
Total Ga. & Fla. sun-grown	45	1,100	800	1,082	950	1,190	760	13.5	13.5	161	102
Total cigar filler	41-45	37,800	37,800	1,238	1,251	46,793	47,270	9.7	11.0	4,516	5,187
CIGAR BINDER:											
Massachusetts	51	100	100	1,700	1,710	170	171	18.5	20.5	31	35
Connecticut	51	6,200	7,400	1,700	1,700	10,540	12,580	18.5	20.5	1,950	2,579
Total Conn. Val. broadleaf	51	6,300	7,500	1,700	1,700	10,710	12,751	18.5	20.5	1,981	2,614
Massachusetts	52	2,600	3,100	1,625	1,700	4,225	5,270	17.2	17.5	727	922
Connecticut	52	1,500	1,800	1,650	1,670	2,475	3,006	17.7	18.5	438	556
Total Conn. Val. Havana seed	52	4,100	4,900	1,634	1,689	6,700	8,276	17.4	17.9	1,165	1,478
New York	53	300	600	1,300	1,325	390	795	10.0	11.0	39	87
Pennsylvania	53	200	200	1,500	1,500	300	300	10.5	11.0	32	33
Total N.Y. & Pa. Havana seed	53	500	800	1,380	1,369	690	1,095	10.3	11.0	71	120
Southern Wisconsin	54	6,000	7,200	1,400	1,530	8,400	11,016	6.6	8.0	554	881
Wisconsin	55	5,000	5,800	1,325	1,350	6,625	7,830	7.1	12.0	470	940
Minnesota	55	200	200	1,150	1,150	230	230	6.0	11.0	14	25
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	5,200	6,000	1,318	1,343	6,855	8,060	7.1	12.0	484	965
Total cigar binder	51-55	22,100	26,400	1,509	1,561	33,355	41,198	12.8	14.7	4,255	6,058
CIGAR WRAPPER:											
Massachusetts	61	1,000	1,100	1,025	1,100	1,025	1,210	85.0	90.0	871	1,089
Connecticut	61	4,700	5,300	1,000	1,080	4,700	5,724	85.0	90.0	3,995	5,152
Total Conn. Val. shade-grown	61	5,700	6,400	1,004	1,083	5,725	6,934	85.0	90.0	4,866	6,241
Georgia	62	200	200	900	1,025	180	205	65.0	65.0	117	133
Florida	62	2,100	2,400	900	1,025	1,890	2,460	65.0	65.0	1,228	1,599
Total Ga. & Fla. shade-grown	62	2,300	2,600	900	1,025	2,070	2,665	65.0	65.0	1,345	1,732
Total cigar wrapper	61-62	8,000	9,000	974	1,067	7,795	9,599	79.7	83.1	6,211	7,973
UNITED STATES											
	All	1,437,100	1,436,900	902.6	802.5	1,297,155	1,153,083	18.4	23.3	238,382	269,061

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TOBACCO BY STATES, 1935 and 1936 (Revised)

State	Acreage Harvested		Yield per acre		Production		Price		Value	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	Acres		Lb.		Thousand Lb.		Ct. per Lb.		Thousand Dollars	
Mass.	3,700	4,300	1,465	1,547	5,420	6,651	30.1	30.8	1,629	2,046
Conn.	12,400	14,500	1,429	1,470	17,715	21,310	36.0	38.9	6,383	8,287
N.Y.	300	600	1,300	1,325	390	795	10.0	11.0	39	87
Pa.	20,700	23,200	1,376	1,450	28,488	33,650	11.0	11.5	3,133	3,868
Ohio	25,200	23,500	946	863	23,850	20,285	9.6	14.6	2,290	2,960
Ind.	7,600	6,400	866	700	6,580	4,480	17.7	26.7	1,165	1,197
Wis.	11,000	13,000	1,366	1,450	15,025	18,846	6.8	9.7	1,024	1,821
Minn.	200	200	1,150	1,150	230	230	6.0	11.0	14	25
Mo.	4,100	3,900	950	675	3,895	2,632	12.2	32.0	475	842
Kans.	300	200	850	725	255	145	12.2	25.0	31	36
Md.	37,000	37,000	775	800	28,675	29,600	20.0	21.0	5,735	6,216
Va.	119,900	125,100	874	773	104,765	96,734	17.9	21.3	18,765	20,581
W. Va.	2,400	1,900	665	675	1,596	1,282	17.1	31.2	273	400
N.C.	617,700	597,000	935	766	577,435	457,375	20.3	22.6	117,443	103,479
S.C.	96,000	90,000	935	815	89,760	73,350	18.8	19.9	16,875	14,597
Ga.	72,600	85,600	950	970	69,000	83,035	18.9	21.1	13,033	17,498
Fla.	9,800	10,800	886	930	8,680	10,040	27.6	32.2	2,398	3,234
Ky.	291,000	306,700	779	706	226,718	216,438	15.4	29.1	34,910	62,910
Tenn.	105,200	93,000	843	819	88,678	76,205	14.4	24.9	12,767	18,977
U.S.	1,437,100	1,436,900	902.6	802.5	1,297,155	1,153,083	18.4	23.3	238,382	269,061

1/ Season average.

CONDITION OF COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR SHIPMENT
ON MAY 1, 1937, WITH COMPARISONS

Crop	10-yr. av.	May 1,	May 1,	May 1,
	1923-32	1936	1936	1937
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
FOR MARKET				
Asparagus	86.2	88.3		84.8
Lima Beans	74.6	70.0		62.2
Snap Beans	71.1	67.3		70.1
Beets	1/ 74.5	84.1		81.5
Cabbage	67.2	73.5		67.2
Cantaloupes	84.5	83.0		80.0
Carrots	1/ 83.8	82.2		81.2
Cauliflower	1/ 86.0	85.0		90.0
Celery	72.2	71.1		84.9
Green Corn	1/ 78.5	79.5		77.0
Cucumbers	68.8	63.3		61.0
Eggplant	70.0	71.0		70.0
Lettuce	79.2	89.8		79.5
Onions	80.1	79.4		77.4
Green Peas	75.0	81.8		76.0
Green Peppers	1/ 64.2	64.1		64.9
Commercial Early Irish Potatoes	77.4	75.6		79.9
Spinach	1/ 80.7	72.6		75.7
Strawberries	74.9	70.6		70.9
Tomatoes	70.9	74.0		75.3
Watermelons	71.1	70.8		73.0

1/ Short time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
May 1, 1937

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
May 10, 1937
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

	ALL HAY			:	TAME HAY			:	PASTURE		
	: Stocks on farms May 1			:	: Condition May 1			:	: Condition May 1		
State	: Average :			:	: Average :			:	: Average :		
	: 1928-32	: 1936	: 1937	:	: 1923-32	: 1936	: 1937	:	: 1923-32	: 1936	: 1937
	Thousand tons				Percent				Percent		
Me.	136	119	120	89	86	80	85	83	78		
N.H.	57	66	34	89	89	88	85	84	83		
Vt.	98	145	73	89	91	85	84	88	83		
Mass.	68	68	35	83	86	88	81	81	92		
R. I.	6	5	3	86	84	92	81	77	88		
Conn.	48	33	34	86	85	85	80	81	84		
N.Y.	688	899	320	84	84	71	78	80	72		
N.J.	56	49	39	82	78	78	79	76	78		
Pa.	518	535	225	82	81	71	77	77	73		
Ohio	442	616	190	80	75	68	76	70	71		
Ind.	328	479	194	79	76	65	77	70	73		
Ill.	519	616	339	80	75	64	79	69	70		
Mich.	358	724	343	80	83	75	69	72	71		
Wis.	510	1,092	428	83	88	71	76	80	73		
Minn.	523	1,097	310	80	80	79	76	75	74		
Iowa	426	700	282	84	75	68	82	71	72		
Mo.	439	345	83	82	69	69	81	64	70		
N.Dak.	260	484	88	77	68	51	72	61	42		
S.Dak.	308	414	45	83	67	66	78	61	53		
Nebr.	482	879	137	85	74	62	83	72	51		
Kans.	297	247	50	85	69	68	82	53	57		
Del.	10	11	5	81	72	80	77	69	75		
Md.	66	84	30	78	75	72	75	73	71		
Va.	155	165	52	80	76	81	77	71	79		
W.Va.	98	87	34	80	76	79	76	69	75		
N.C.	103	185	154	82	73	79	80	74	80		
S.C.	46	122	110	73	65	69	76	66	73		
Ga.	30	135	139	75	70	72	78	74	76		
Fla.	13	15	12	75	74	78	79	79	79		
Ky.	246	262	47	81	72	78	79	67	77		
Tenn.	239	284	182	80	70	74	79	67	74		
Ala.	89	153	169	72	69	65	78	74	76		
Miss.	97	145	190	75	68	70	79	71	74		
Ark.	151	212	166	78	67	74	79	69	79		
La.	36	43	38	75	70	73	79	71	77		
Okla.	121	167	32	79	46	68	80	40	60		
Tex.	117	254	158	77	48	69	80	52	72		
Mont.	246	107	56	87	77	66	82	70	51		
Idaho	157	227	130	90	89	82	86	84	74		
Wyo.	150	200	107	91	86	80	88	85	73		
Colo.	223	362	201	88	80	83	83	63	67		
N.Mex.	35	39	23	87	75	75	76	56	68		
Ariz.	31	34	12	92	91	93	86	90	95		
Utah	80	97	49	91	80	84	86	83	78		
Nev.	45	69	31	37	89	87	83	90	72		
Wash.	119	108	162	87	78	81	84	78	72		
Oreg.	155	103	168	91	90	79	89	87	69		
Calif.	237	436	124	85	88	85	82	87	79		
U.S.	9,720	13,724	6,011	83.1	78.5	73.0	79.4	68.6	69.3		